BALLOU'S PATENT

BALLOU'S PATENT
INFROVED FRENCH YORK SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1959.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRAYSHE OF FIT.

Sent by express to may part of the United States, upon the receipt per mail of the following measures, which will insure a perfect it, for #12, \$10, \$18, and \$24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.

The measures are as follows: Neek.—The distance around it. Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder. Sleeve—The length from the center of the back to this wrist, with the arm best. Breast—Distance around, also length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures, we can guarantee a perfect it of our new style of the Infractor France Yoke Shirt.

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Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.

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GENIN, No. 513 Broadway, Has now ready for sale his Mink, Sable and Squirre Sets of Furs, For Lucies and Children.

CHILDREN'S and MISSES' HATS and CAPS-The most elegant variety in this city, of newest puters. Gent's and Youths' Hats and Caps. do. Khilogo, No. 381 Canal-st.

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sany size furnace, being unusually complete in all its parts, economical in all respects, regularing very at a fuel and occupying
but a small space. For Churches, Stores, Office or House use, it
is not surpassed. Namerous parties can be referred to who have
used then for the past five years. Also,

KANE'S

PATENT COGNISIO RANGE.

The Perfect Baket—be beavy casting—the occuming all burner
the useful Rai ge—warranted as represented. If you are in
want of a good Range you would do well to call and examine before purchasting ess where.

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description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic
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Manufactured by E. C. Spalding & Co., No. 47 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address. Rox No. 2600 THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM,

Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials or amateurs and the trade. SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER-SUPERIOR TO

CONGRESS WATER.—The Empire Water is a perfect regulator, corrective, and preserver of health. Sold by druggists and at hotels. Depot, No. 13 John St., New-York. G. W. Weston & Co. Give us an old Nurse for diseases incident to the

period of Testhing in Children. Here you have that old Nurse for 25 certs in the form of Mas. Wisslow's Scotning Since. RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA .- Dr. S. N. MARSH

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HECKERS' FARINA JELLY-A delicious dessert and the best ambititute for snices! food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloens. Hacksnis' Farina Bellers to prevent burning or accreting; Jelly Molds of various sizes, forms, and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No. 3 New Casal-at, near East Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authentisated by the mane and address of the writer—not necessarily for nublication but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Satisfaction betters should in all cases be addressed to THE New Years Thirdness.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Dally a press at an early hour, we are compelled form of the paper . 'riends that hereafter all advertisements to give notice to sur'. 'clock in the evening, with the simust be banded in before. 'clock in the evening, with the singular transfer among the Regions. gle exception of those intens, ad for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken after B o'clock.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The steamer City of Washington, a summary of whose news we published some days since by telegraph from Cape Race, arrived at this port yesterday. We give additional details of her news in another column.

John A. Greene, jr., Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee, has notified Dean Richmond that, upon receiving notice of the acceptance, by the Douglas Committee, of the propositious recommended by Mr. Wood, he (Mr Greene) will convene his Committee and ratify the preposed fusion. The Douglas press and leaders of the interior, however, denounce the proposition in unmeasured terms.

FUSED-REFUSED-UNFUSED.

Since I am so quickly done for,"

The great Douglas-Bell-Breckinridge Fusion, which was to have swept the Empire State (in a hern), has collapsed. On Saturday night and Sunday, it was the great fact; on Monday, it proved a great botch and failure. To-day, it is nowhere and nothing. Mr. Ben. Wood is peremptorily disavowed by his new bosses, Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger; his consent to put ten Breckinridge Electors on the Douglas ticket, with Viele for Lieut.-Governor and Jaycox for Canal Commissioner, is repudiated, and the whole dicker blown to the winds. There will be no Breckinridge men put on the Douglas Electoral Ticket; or, if there are, they will not be permitted to remain. The masses cannot be induced to support a Fusion ticket, unless they are cheated into it by assurances. a la Brooks-McMuster, that it is to vote solid for the man of their choice. The Hards are welcome to fuse -on the clean Douglas-Beil ticket; "only the Fifth Ward, now employed in the Tax Com-

"that, and nothing more." Those who want to help Dean Richwood & Co. carry the State for Douglas and make Kelly Governor will be welcome to any cold victuals they can find lying about leose; but not a word of Electors for Breckinridge -that is out of the question. The only show th-y have had in that line is a suggestion by Ben. Wood that they should go all lengths for the straight Douglas Electoral Ticket, with an understanding that, should the Douglas Electors be unable to do Douglas any good by voting for him, and their votes would elect Breckinridge, they shall or may vote for the latter! Fancy the visage of Fernando when he concected that taking proposition!

Fusion is thus at an end in our State, so far as the Breckin idge men are concerned. The Douglas leaders find their mysterious bargain with the Bell men all that their party will stomach, and will go no further. And, to give them their due, the Hards seem about as sick of their almost completed bargain as the Softs. They give out that they on Monday returned Ben. Wood's written acceptance of their ten-Electors proposition by mail without a word of comment. They claim the credit of having been as soon and as heartily sick of the bargain as the other side. With regard to some of them, this is doubtless tree.

Why were Ben. Wood and confreres empowered to open negotiations with the Hards at all ? Richmond and Co. surely assented to this. What did they mean?

Mr. Douglas is now morally certain not to re eive twenty Electoral Votes, if any, in the Slave States. He can get none in New England, and few, if any, in the West. He will not have over ten votes from Pennsylvania, even though the Democratic Electors should there be chosen. When his 'riends consent to run a Fusion ticket in this Stale, they openly abandon the hope of electing their candidate by the People through the Electoral Colleges, and join in a conspiracy to throw the choice into the House. But in the House, Mr. Douglas has not even the ghost of a chance. Not more than tweaty of its two hund-ed and thirty-seven Members are for him. Only the two States of Illinois and Missouri are for him in that bedy-the former by a majority of one; the latter by a delegation whose adhesion to his fortunes is of recent date and dubious stability. No matter whether Bell or Breckuridge should go into the House with him, Mr. Douglas's vote there (by delegations) would be far the lowest. Nobody can designate the seventeen States by which he could, by any conceivable contingency, be chosen.

Mr. Douglas himself has seen this from the first, and has earnestly and openly opposed Fusion. His National Committee have held the same language. He never had but a single chance of success, and that a very poor one-namely, to have a clean Douglas Electoral Ticket promptly nominated in each State and inflexibly supported to the last. His friends should have uniformly said: "We are "regular National Democracy, with far greater strength of position than any other party opposed to Lincoln and Hamlin: our position is midway between the extremes: we shall not flirch nor falter, and if Lincoln is to be beaten by any body, it must be by Douglas: choose ye, anti-Republicans, between Douglas and Lin-'coln!" Even this would probably have failed: but it would not have anticipated and predicted defeat.

Why was not this course adopted?

Simply because those who have managed Mr. Douglas's case have had their own axes to grind. They had State tickets to save or to carry: there were sundry good things in possession or in prospect to be secured (if at all) by Fusion; for the e were candidates for Congress like Mr. Ben. Wood, who wan's to run down town, where the Breckenridge interest is strong. Thus Mr. Douglas's slim pros pects have been traded off in fatal subserviency to personal ends, until his political grave stands open in plain sight of all. All the contrivances to carry the Election into the House are alien to his tenden cies and fatal to his hopes. He is a used-up man and might better decline, but for the hope of sa ing some local candidate.

All around us-in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, little knots of party wire-workers are sitting up late o'nights in tavern private parlors, desperately intent on some sort of Fusion that will take their respective States from Lincoln and send three or four of the fusers to Congress. They work hard and long, and not without apparent success: but they forget the great mass of the People who do not participate in these cabals, and who are for Douglas, for Breckenridge, for Bell-to say nothing of the still greater number who are for Lincoln -but who are not at all for Fusion, not expecting to go to Congress or achieve any great personal advantage by means of it. Every one of these wants to vote for the candidate of his choice; deny him this, and you will hardly persuade him to vot at all-or, if he does, he will go to the poll as if to his father's funeral. If you don't believe this, try the experiment, and you will!

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CAN-

DIDATES. Democratic candidates for Congress this year are as plenty in this city as pickpockets. They are of all ranks and degrees, representing in a strong light these social and educational differences, which are an reduced to one common level by the cohesive power of "regular nominations." All sorts of bargains and fusions will be made to carry the five Districts of Manhartan Island-Douglas men amalgamating with Bell and Breckinridge men, and the Mozarters regarding themselves as open to a trade in any quarter, and with any party, not even excepting the pure disciples of the dark-lantern. Taking a deep interest, as we do, in the fortunes of our Democratic fellow citizens, we have prepared with much care the subjoined muster-roll of candidates.

In the IIId District, now represented de facto by the Hen. Daniel E. Sickles, though Amor J. Williamson advances claims to the seat de jure, the most prominent aspirants are: Richard T. Compton, an indefatigable worker who will be vigorously supported by Wm. F. Havemever and other men of money; Thomas Byrnes, at present Superintendent of Lands and Places under the Street Department; Dr. Joseph C. Tucker, brother to Gideon J. of that ilk, and famous for his unaccepted challenge to Daniel E. Sickles; James English of the Third Ward; John C. Mather, formerly Canal Commissioner, and subsequently State Senator: the Hop. Daniel E. Sickles, the present incumbent; Gen. Hiram Walbridge, a good fellow, apparently without very good chances of success; Daniel Meehan of the Second Ward, an ex-member of Assembly, in which body he did not set the Hudson on fire; Benjamin Wood, brother of the Mayor, rising man, &c.; Robert C. McIntyre of

missioner's Office, and very well able to fight his own corner-the rear of this goodly band being brought up by Register Wm. Miner, who announces that he will run for Congress in this District, if not renominated to his present office. These gentlemen are all mixed up-Tammany, Breckinridge and Mozart together-for the reason that every Mezarter seeks a Tammany indorsement, while the Tammany men are sharp in pursuit of a conjoint Breckinridge nominati on. In the IVth Congressional District we have

Thomas F. Barr, the present incumbent, a very strong man in the Fourth and Sixth Wards; Alderman Michael Tuomey, perhaps a little stronger in the Fourteenth and Sixth; James E. Kerrigan, who is renowned as Alderman Genett's friend; and John Griffin, who is the bosom crony of James Buchapan, O. P. F; ex-Assemblyman Samuel T. Webster, whose course at Albany, last Winter, gave him a certain kind of distinction; Joseph M. Marsh, a very square-toed, straight up-and-down Indian of the Tammany tribe; Peter Monneghan of the Fourteenth Ward, who will be warmly onetained by Sheriff John Kelly; Alderman Bloom Barry of the Fourth Ward, celebrated for many things; Benedict Lewis, Jr., cashier of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, who has been running for school- ffices in the Fourteenth for the last score of years, without ever once succeeding, and who now will only consent to run for Congress if made the union candidate of all sides; Dr. Abraham B. Sands, an amiable pill and potion vender, at the corner of Spring street and the Bowery, and James M. Bard, an illustrious coppersmith, wlo has made a good deal of money, and now holds a handsome country residence up the river, says he will spend money, if necessary, to obtain the nomination.

In the Vth District we have the present incumbent, Wm. B. Maclay, known to the initiated as George Law's Congressman," who has been in Congress more than a dozen years, without ever having done one single remarkable action. We Lave also Edward C. McConnell, very popular in the District; Martin L. Bryant, who has had large experience with the "Forresters;" Philip Hamilton of Williamsburgh, an Anti-Lecompton Democrat; Ald. John Russell, who is able to take care of himself; and Boiler James Murphy, who will only consent to be a candidate in case George Law's man, Maclay, stould fail to secure the nomination.

In the VIth Disiriet, candidates come on us from all Democratic quarters with a rush-the powerful Eleventh and Sevent-enth Wards overmastering the silk stocking of the Fifteenth. First, we have John Cochrane, the present incumbent, a political chamelion, famous forthe celerity and ease of his changes-now for Breckinridge, next for Douglas, after that for Bell, finally for all three together, and lately sojourning for some weeks with the Abolition candidate, Gerritt Smith. John is so good a friend to himself that no other man in the District feels any necessity to be a friend to him; politically he leves himself to distraction, and is so far happy in his love-that he has few or no rivals. After him we have the Hon. J. Winthrop Chanler, a young man of some talent; Ald. F. I. A. Boole, of Japanese and other distinction: Senator Bernard Kelly, ex-Superintendent of Wharves and Piers, in whose success his Excellency the Mayor takes a deep interest; David Hog, who will root out this nomination or die; Isaac Lawrence, jr., the powerful and didactic editor of Col. Tom. B. Florence's Democratic Review; Edward J. Hamilton of the Fifteenth Ward, wholesale grocer; the Hon. John Wheeler, who cites the fact that he is emphatically "able to keep a hotel;" Corporation Attorney George C. Genet; Col. Chas. D. Mead, a Deputy Collector of Customs, partner in the law business with the Hon Ebiah Ward, and standing candidate for Congress in this District ever since the Declaration of Independence; ex-Governor of the Alms-House Anthony Degro, a Tenton whose current of popularity is "sparkling and bright" as lager beer; the gallant Thomas Riley, keeper of the Severteerth Ward. Ald Charles G. Correl who generously contributed a calf to the Douglas Barbecue: Benjamin Rhoder, a broad-fisted, hon est blacksmith, and Dr. Jedediah Miller, a Healtz Commissioner, who has been ordered to the block by Fernando Wood to make room for the handsome Dr. Bradford, but who has been saved up till this time by some merciful scruples among the Aldermen prompting them not to confirm the

In the VIIth District, we have Gen. Elijah Ward, perhaps the only honest Lecompton Congressioan sent from the State of New-York: Philip W. Engs of the Ninth Ward, who has much strength among the wholesale and retail limor dealing and old-line respectable interests; Wm. N. McIntyre of the Fifteenth Ward, the representative of Breckinridge and the Custom House Hards: James P. Dune, formerly a liquor-seller and now a Douglas martyr, whose silver skin is all laced with the crimson blood of Schell's decapitating ax: James Connolly of the Twentieth, barrel-seller one of the most popular Mozart men in that district, and well thought of by other classes; Win. J. Brisley of the Ninth, who has many and active friends: James M. Post, who is running his legs off from pillar to post after the nomination; Wm. J. Peck of the Twentieth, brick and cement sender. President of the Board of Aldermen, and variously distinguished: Charles K. Graham, a civil engineer; ex-Recorder James M. Smith, who either wants this seat in Congress or the City Judgeship; Charles J. Chipp, a chip from a good block, coal-merchant, and one of the best men named and finally Mr. Benjamin Blanchard of the Niath, who claims to control all the Hudson River and Erie Railroad employees, offering, if nominated, to colonize at least one thousand voters from these lines, and willing to bet not less than ten thousand dollars that he will be elected by seven hundred

majority. In the VIIIth District, we have Deacon Anson Herrick, who ran two years against Horace F. Clark, and who has recently signalized himself as the only Federal office-holder possessing the moral courage to come out in support of Judge Douglas -his place, that of Naval Storekeeper, not tempting him to declare himself for Breckinridge and the National Democracy. We have also James Gordon Bennett, who came very near defeating Herrick for the last nomination, having been vigorously supported on that occasion by Wm. L. Wiley, Richard Busteed, and other gentlemen of charac ter and position. Also, we have old David S Jackson of the Twelfth, a perennial fountain of respectability; Hosea B. Perkins, known as the merchant orator," a carpet knight of high pretensions: Conrad Swackhamer, who must be supposed to have cleared up that little balance as Navy Agent; Robert B. Bradford, known as "the hands me doctor;" Col. Henry G. Stebbins, broker, prince of good fellows, and Central Park be disregarded by those who control the move-

Commissioner; Senator R. B. Connolly, who is ments of the fleets which early in July had rendezunderstood to have promised certain parties that he would not try for Congress if given the Senator ship last year; the Hon. Peter Masterson of the Twenty-second Ward, commanding the entire strength of the fire companies in his district, and otherwise popular; ex-Ald John J. Bradley of the Eighteenth Ward, a rising man, closely alfied to the Little Gant, and holding a prominent position in the Douglas racks; ex-Assemblyman Voorhies desgerons, also, from companies of country peo-of the same Ward; John R. Briggs, ditto, now who had banded themselves together for self-President of the Central Douglas Club, and member of the Board of Supervisors: John H. Anthon, Assistant District-Attorney, clever, but regarded as yourg enough to wait; ex-Sheriff James C. W llett, for whom, if there be gratitude in man, Mayor Wood should be deeply interested; Garrett H. Stryker, an active and formerly successful Democrat; John A. Stemler, a German lawyer, and President of a Teutonic Douglas Club; and last but not least, ex-Ald. Thomas McSpedon of the Nineteenth, partner of Charles W. Baker, and prominent man in the record printing enterprise.

The foregoing summary shows that the Democrats of the city can be at no loss for candidates, such as they are, to represent them in Congress. All these gentlemen are patriots willing to serve their country, and save the Union for the small sum of Three Thousand Dollars a year, with mileage and their other chances. Out of such an array, it can scarcely be difficult to choose men whose eloquence shall surpass that of Pat ick Henry-whose perception of principle shall equal that of Thomas Jefferson-whose firmness and incorruptibility will recall the best days of Andrew Jackson, and whose generosity to coustituents will fall nothing short of that displayed by the Hoo. John Cochrane, when the 7th Regiment accepted lis "princely-fare" invitation to assist at the inauguration of a certain brass-founders' experiment in Washington.

If called upon to give an opinion of the Bunsby sort, as to what nominations our Democratic friends will actually make, the following would be an answer: In the IIId District, the Tammany Hall and Breckinridge men will unite and nominate Richard T. Compton; the Mozart men. Benjamin Wood. In the 1Vth, the Tammany Hall combination, will put forward either Alderman Tuomey or Thomas J. Barr, and the Mozart men will scarcely dare to make a nomination against either, although Richard Barry and J. M. Murphy are candidates. Should Barr not obtain the regular nomination, however, his friends have been imprudent enough to threaten that he will run as a half-stump, balf-Mozart candidate. In the Vth, Tammanny Hall will nominate Edward C. McConnell or Boiler James Murphy, the former being rather on the iaside track. Mozart Hall has no strong candidates in this District-at least none within our krowledge; while McConnell has many personal friends in the Wood organization. In the VIth, the regular nominees will be either the Hon. J. Wiothrop Chapler, Alderman F. I. A. Boole, or Alderman Charles G. Co nell, Mr. Chanler Laving, perhaps, the best prospects; the contest for the Mozart nomination will be between George C. Genet and Isaac Lawrence, jr. In the Vilth District it seems acceded that the Breckinridge men shall nominate either Philip W. Engs, Elijah Ward, or any one el-e they please, and Tammany Hall will support their nominee; the Mozarters talk of James Connolly of the Twentieth. In the VIIIth District, the Tammany-Breckinridge people will put forward either Anson Herrick, James Gordon Bennett or John J. Bradley; while the rank and file of Mozart Hall will be for James C. Willett, though probably they will be controlled by His Exellency the Mayor, in favor of Robert B. Bradford. It will fare with Wil'ett just as it seems likely to fare with James Lynch; and thus we bid farewell for the present to this interesting topic.

The war of the Allied Powers of England and France with China meets with some unaccount-Hermitage Hall, a retreat for bibulous bermits, in able delay. Their forces were nearly all gathered the Gulf of Pechilee, and at the last account everything was in readiness, and had been for some time, for the attack upon the Peiho forts. Yet no movement had been made: the Perho forts were, for aught that the French and English knew, as impregnable as ever; and the Chinese forces were gathering there in such immense numbers that the reduction of the fortifications was growing day by day to be more and more a work of no ordinary difficulty. Yet we do not suppose that this tardiness of the Allied forces is due to any apprehension on their part of the result of the campaign. The repulse last Summer at this place was owing more to the carelessness of an attack made without sufficient preparation than to the strength of resistance, and a second attempt will no doubt have quite a different termination. And whenever the blow shall be struck this gigantic empire will stagger, and at length fail before its Western enemies.

But why is the blow not struck? We know of o reasonable answer, unless it be that it is thorebtless to waste power in knocking down a fruit that will fall presently ripe and rotten by its own weight. The Chinese Government seems incapable of sustaining itself against its own rebellious subjects, and it may be that the Western Powers are waiting for these internal convalsions to assume some more definite shape, with the intention of availing themselves of the advantage of appearing as the champion of either one side or the other. We do not suppose that all this great ravel preparation is made simply to reverge the disgrace of the defeat at the mouth of the Peiho, and that that being done, England and France will be satisfied with some new commercial trenty. It has certainly not been England's way in the East to do much and accept little by way of recon pense, and we doubt if she means to begin a new policy in ber relations with China.

The question of civil war in China is undoubtedly a difficult one to manage. The quarrel of the foreigners is with the Manchu dynasty, but while they threaten it on one side, the "long haired" rebels also threaten it on the other. These domestic enemies have of late met with great successes, and an attack upon the imperial forces at this moment would be to help the cause of rebellion, which the allied powers, perhaps, may not care to do. The long siege of Nankin, the headquarters of the rebels, has been put an end to by a successful sally, the imperial troops defeated and driven out of that whole region of country, 70,000 of their troops deserting to the enemy, who also took the important City of Soochow, coataining two millions of people. It is reported that they are organizing a government for the district, which is one of the r chest in China, in that city; but whether this be true or not, it is very evident that they are extending the limits of their kingdom, and adding to their power. Such a state of things as this cannot

voused in the Gulf of Pechilee.

An interesting account is given in The North China Herald of a visit of three American Ma. 5sionaries-Mesers, Hartwell, Crawford, and Holmes-to the rebels at Qung San and Soochow, about forty miles from Shanghae. They found the country in a sad condition, the natural consequence of war, infested with bands of robbers, and protection. The Missionaries, however, found that their calling and profession were a sufficient passport among the people, and wherever they went, they had only to hold up the Bible to insure themselves a welcome. That they found much of the Christian spirit among them, we do not gather from the report; but they certainly found the assertion of a Christian belief. The Sabbath is observed among them as a day of social worship, and they have an ordinance which answers to that of baptism. Their dexology is as fellows:

"Praise to Shangti who is the heavenly holy Father. Praise to sus who is the holy Savior.

Praise to the hely Spiritual Wind which is the Holy Ghost.

" Praise to the three persons who are one true God."

The missionaries obtained also from the military commender at Qung San an abstract of their faith, a prayer, and a blessing before meat, which is always repeated kneeling. They are as follows: "Abstract.
" Is the time doctrine like the doctrines of the world?

"It saves 'he, soul of man that he may enjoy everlasting hap-piness. These who are wise will diligently perform it (i. c. con-form to its teachings,) and blessed are they who receive it. If a

un search his heart and perceive his own sinfulness, the road to neaven is open to him. The mercy of our heavenly Father is ourdless. He spared not his first born Son, but sent him down to the world to give up his life as a ransom that he might for five the sins of men. If a man know this doctrine, repent, and depart from evil his soul shall ascend to heaven." " Morning and evening proper. "We --- little ones how down upon the earth to pray our heavenly Father the great Shangti, to grant grace, to pity, to

save, to preserve us. Give Thou continually to us the Holy Br ath (or Spirit) of God to change our wicked hearts. Never let the Devil deceive us, but evermore strengthen us. Never le the Devil persecute us. We trust in the redeeming merits of the hely Savier, the ancient Teacher who is our elder brother in heaven. We trust also in the merits of the learned teacher of later day, the eastern King who redeems us from disease, that they may in our stead pray our heavenly Father the Great Shangti that his will may be perfectly done on earth as it is in

"Look down upon us and answer our prayer. In our hearts we truly wish these tidings.
" Eleasing before a meal.

"Heavenly Father the great Shangti, bless us little ones. Give day by day clothes to wear and food to eat. Deliver us from

vii and cal smity and receive our souls into heaven. How much intelligence there may be in all this t is not easy to ascertain. That they hold to this faith with all the zeal of fanatics, whatever may be their understanding of it, is certain. When about to destroy a temple of their heathen enemies, the imperialists, the leader cries out, while his fellows gather around him: "In the name of Shangti the holy Father, and by the authority of Jesus his Son, we demolish this temple," and then the work begins. A people moved by such a spirit, and already in possession of a kingdom, are an important element in the affairs of China.

A MAN TO BE BUNG!

This is not a very startling announcement. There ere always men to be hung, beside a good many others who (in the world's judgment) richly deserve hanging. But only think of the crime for which a man now lies under sentence of death in Camden, Arkarsas, as we find reported in The St. Louis Express:

phis Tenn. A few weeks since he received an order at his Camden depot for hity copies of The N. Y. TRIBUNE. As a nater of business, Marsh undertook of ill the order, and the package arrived in due course of time, while he was absent at Memphis. It having been noised about Camden that THE TRIBUNE WAS bone being circulated, through the medium—indirectly, bowever—of Mr. Marsh, a Committee of three men were appointed to go after Mr. Marsh and bring him back to Camden. Accordingly, they proceeded on their mission, and, one night, captured their unspecting victim, in Memphis, and conveyed him on board a his visual, in dempine, and conveyed and on sold of the straner, and locked bim in a state-room. The captain of he roat, on learning their intention, refused to convey he party, and they were obliged to convey their captive acress the river in a yawl. Arriving in Camden, Mr. Marsh was arraigned on the charge of circu ating seditions and incentiary documents, was convicted and SENTENCED TO BE HUNG. Time was, however, given him to send for his w fe, and permission granted him to proune from citizens of St. Louis a certificate of former good character, respectability, and loyalty The wife of Mr. Marsh arrived in this city, en rout for Camden, and is stopping at Barnum's Hotel, await or Camden, and is stopping at partial is stored, awains if the completion of a petitic nalready signed by many well-known citizens, of all political parties, for the relief of the unfortunate man whose only crime is embraced in the faithful discharge of his tusiness relations. Mrs. Marsh will leave for Camden to-day with the petition, numerously signed, with the heartfelt prayer of the citizens of St. Louis for the safety of her bus and from the hands of faratical fire eating capto

-We have sometimes been tannted with the menterness of our circulation in the Slave States, though we have more subscribers there than almest any other journal, whether issued North or South. It is not the People's fault that we have no more. They want THE TRIBUNE, are willing to pay for it; but when the penalty of buying it is death by strongulation, they very naturally hang back. Isn't it remarkable that (as our opponents sa) "the Republican party is sectional" when its growth Southward is stopped in this fashion?

A TIMELY REMINDER.

The Evening Post stirs up the following: "Our readers may, perhaps, remember that, when he Donglas Convention of this State was in session a Syracuse, there was a great ado over a dispatch reelved from a noted Brocklyn Senator then in Bangor, The Doeglas Convention of Maine was in session at the same time, from which the Senator forwarded this this disparch:

his disparch:

"Bangon, Me., Aug. 15, 1200

To the Chairman of the Democratic State Convention

"Douglas is here surrounded by thir y thousand of the young bennerncy of Maine. They authorize me to great the Benormay of the Empire State in their name, and say they intended to carry Maine.

F. B. SPINGLA." This news delighted the New-Yorkers according

to the regular report of the proceedings, which says: Immerse applause followed the reading of the dispat h, and three rousing cheers were given for the Democracy of Maine, and on motion of Duncan S. Magee, an answer was returned, p.edging New-York to follow the example of Maine, These centlemen were clearly wiser than they knew. New-York is pledged to fellow Maine; but it will follow in a style that will put the cheering on the other side of the road. Douglas's thirty thousand ardent young men must have slipped off somewhere in the interval. Have they gone to find their mothers?"

Since all the efforts of all the Committees have failed to effect a fusion of the factions opposed to Lincoln, the luckless Express calls on the rank and file of them to come forward and fuse in spite of the selfish managers who have ruined everything. This is good advice, and we second it heartily, Let all the existing Electoral tickets be thrown overboard by the masses of the Hards, the Softs, and the Bell-Everetts, and let one genuine fusion ticket be nominated in place of the whole three. No doubt such a ticket would be received with overwhelming enthusiasm, especially if the Hon, W. Hunt is put on as one of the Senatorial Electors, with the Hon. I. Rynders, or some other his decision this week.

fusion Democrat, as the other. It is an awful crisis. New ideas and new men are required to meet it. Shove the old fogies aside, and bring out the great conservative Union ticket for which the country is longing.

The Hon, D. S. Dickinson made a long speech to a Breckinridge meeting at Binghamton, oa Saturday last. A correspondent sends us the following passage, as it fell from the lips of the

venerable and distinguished orator; "Douglas and Hunt's Homoreneous Fusion in the State of New-York will not come within fifty thousand votes of Lincola. New York will not come within afty thousand votes of Lincoln. And I savise my friends, if there are any who are dissatisfied with the view of Slavery laid down in the pistform of the National Democracy to rack their Dudy and leave for the Republican Camp without delaying one moment in the Fusion half way house. The gulf between the National Democrats and the Deuglas men is as wide as was that between the rich man and

Mr. Dickinson doesn't seem to think much of the fine schemes conceived by the politicisms of The Herald and The Journal of Commerce. We must say, however, that he puts Honest Abe's majority over the Douglas-Bell-Everett Confusion much too low. Lincoln will beat that party fell one hundred thousand votes.

When is that great Union mass meeting of the fused and confused Breckinridge-Douglas-Bell-Everett party to be held in this City? They say it will exceed every political demonstration ever witnessed in any country. A large portion of the hundred thousand dollars subscribed by the merchants of New-York for the fusion campaign is to be spent in the imposing glories of this meeting. The only doubt now entertained relates to the day when it is to take place. We hear that it may possibly be postponed till the 10th or 15th of November. Will The Journal of Commerce have the goodness to let us know if that is so?

The Irish-American, in an article on the abortive attempt at Fusion by the Breckinridge and Donglas factions, says:

"The reason alleged by the Breckinridge party for refusing to accept any terms less than those specimed—that they are only what has already be a conce ed to the hereditary ions of the Democracy—is unfair in its arplication. The Reil party make nothing by the act of fusion beyond the recognition of their agency in helping to defeat Lincoln. As the ticket now stands, it is pledged for Douglas and Johnson; so that every Bell man upon it micht as well (so far as his electoral functions are concerned). lave been a Douglas Democrat. The case win be very different, if the Breckinridge party are to get unconditional coatrol of nearly one-third of the ticket. Between the candidates of the considuate and those of the Union men the difference is not se great that we should support the one while we unhesitationis

-Yet The Express and Troy Whig persist in the assertion that the ten Electors on the Douglas Ticket will vote for Bell and Everett! Ought not this matter to be cleared up ?

A Breckinridge Club last night resolved to have fusion, whether the leaders of the party would consent to it or not. Accordingly, they appointed a Committee to fuse with a Bell-Everett Club in the neighborhood, and we have no doubt they will all be allowed at last to vote the Douglas ticket. This is a cheering sign. It indicates that great uprising of the people of all parties against the politicians by which Lincoln is to be beaten out of sight. The young men ought to be encouraged.

SOUTH CAROLINA votes for President by Electors like other States, and elects them on the same day (Nov. 6), but by her Legislature. All the other States elect by the People.

The last Douglas State Convention adopted a resolution declaring that in November New-York would follow the example set by Maine in September. We judge she will improve on it. THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribuna.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860.

The New-York papers not having arrived this evening. Washington is in darkness as to political news from the North. The Maine election has caused consternation among all parties in opposition to the Republicans. It is true that the Democrats did not expect to carry the State, but they hoped to decrease the Republican majority, and elect at least two or three Congressmen, Mc.

THE DE GROOT CASE. The De Groot case is now before the Attorney

General.

THE CENSUS.

Lincoln's election is considered a fixed fact.

Washington City contains 61,400 inhabitants, which is an increase since 1850 of 21,399. The whole of the District of Columbia contains a population of 75,365, against 51,687 in 1850. The number of slaves is 3,231, against 3,687 in 1850a decrease of 456. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Our City Councils have passed a joint resolution

requesting the Mayor to extend an invitation, in behalf of the corporation and citizens of Washington, to the Prince of Wales, to visit the Federal

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH. Proposals for the construction of the Pacific telegraph were this morning opened in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, when bids were found from the following parties: Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y.: Theo. Adams, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Orville Clark, of Sandy Hall, N. Y.; John & H. Harmond, of Detroit, Mich.; and B. F. Ficklin, of St. Joseph, Mo.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. VANCEY.

Mr. Yancey is announced to arrive at Annapolis on the 20th inst. He will probably visit this city on the 19th, where he will be received by a Committee appointed by the Breckinsidge City Association. He then will come North.

metrepolis.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1860. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day opened the bide for the construction and use by the Government of a telegraph line to the Pacific. The proposal of Hirau Sibley, representing the Western Union Line, was in accordance with the minimum sum in the act of Congress, us mely: \$40,000 per annum, and \$3 for a single dispatch of ten words, with the usual proportionate de-

duction upon dispatches of greater length.

Theodore Adams, of Harrisburg, Penn., bids \$29,000 per annum for ten years; Orvelle Clark, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., and J. H. Harmon, of Detroit \$25,000 for ten years; B. F. Ficklin, of St. Joseph makes three ten years; B. F. Ficklin, of St. Joseph makes three bids; the first \$35,000 per annum for ten years; second \$40,000, and to transmit all government dispatches at a dellar and a half for the first ten words, with the usual deduction on those of greater length; third \$40,000, accompanied with a proposition to run a poay express after the first live bundred miles of the line is finished, at the usual telegraph rates until the line is exampleted. For this, however, the act makes no pro-

There were present at the opening of the bids Messve.
Sibley, Ficklin, James S. Grahaw, and A. W. Bee.
The last rame is connected with the Placerville and St.

Joseph line
The Secretary of the Treasury will probably make